

SELLS UP FOOD SITUATION

TABLE NO. 1. Imports and Exports of Foodstuffs. Columns: Commodity, Imports, Exports, Net Imports, Consumption.

TABLE NO. 2. Probable Consumption and Production of Foodstuffs. Columns: Commodity, Probable Consumption, Probable Production, Add possible Canadian surplus.

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war.

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation.

In some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat.

The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market.

Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs, and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures:

The sugar supply on which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed, and as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises.

nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast.

Vegetables. We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country.

Fish and Sea Foods. The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish.

Our duty. I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complications. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policy of rationing.

the great majority of thirty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population, can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to cooperate with the patriotic men in trade and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by regulation, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade.

Benjamin Birrell, the famous jockey, was taken suddenly ill and the trainer advised him to visit a doctor in the town. "He'll put you right in a jiffy," he said.

She (a light girl)—Father says if we want to get married, he will pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us. He (depressively)—But who will pay the other half?

IN BED FOR WEEKS. Mr. Smith Was in a Bad Way, But Doan's Restored Him to the Best of Health. Advertisement for Doan's Kidney Pills.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR. AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES. Advertisement for asthma medicine.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Advertisement for hair care product.

HAD WASTED THEIR LIVES. Good Saddlers Spoiled to Make Law. Advertisement for saddlery services.

Chances Too Great. Benjamin Birrell, the famous jockey, was taken suddenly ill and the trainer advised him to visit a doctor in the town.

Parental Confidence. "So your boy Josh is in the army?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Cornstossel; "and we're mighty proud of him."

Only Half Enough. She (a light girl)—Father says if we want to get married, he will pay half the expenses of furnishing a house for us.

POST TOASTIES are bully good for any meal and for all the family. Advertisement for Post Toasties cereal.

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war.

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation.

The food problem today of our own country, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of our great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period. It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 348,000,000 bushels.

On crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain. Much of it will mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 950,000,000 bushels.

NEWLY RICH DISTURB TOKYO

desire to get into the same atmosphere with the great people of Japan. Marshal Prince Yamagata, foremost of Japan's elder statesmen, some years ago erected a splendid house at Odawara, a suburb of the capital, and upon a site that commanded a superb view of Mount Fujiyama.

Few Feet Are Perfect.

How many homes in your feet? Most likely you don't know. Few people do, and it is usually a surprise to learn that there are so many and that the feet are about the most complicated and delicately constructed part of the body.

Dec Aids War Horses.

In Victoria, British Columbia, there is a successful collector for the Blue Cross fund for horses disabled in war. His name is Prince and he is a Newfoundlander.

Authority on Foot Troubles.

mechanical foot troubles, says not one adult in 100 has feet that are completely free from defects. He has made a life study of the subject and has patented a great number of appliances for correcting defective conditions and giving comfort.

Wise.

"A man should take the bull by the horns," advised the sage. "Yes," agreed the fool. "The trouble is to find a bull that will stand for it."

are bully good for any meal and for all the family. Advertisement for Post Toasties cereal.